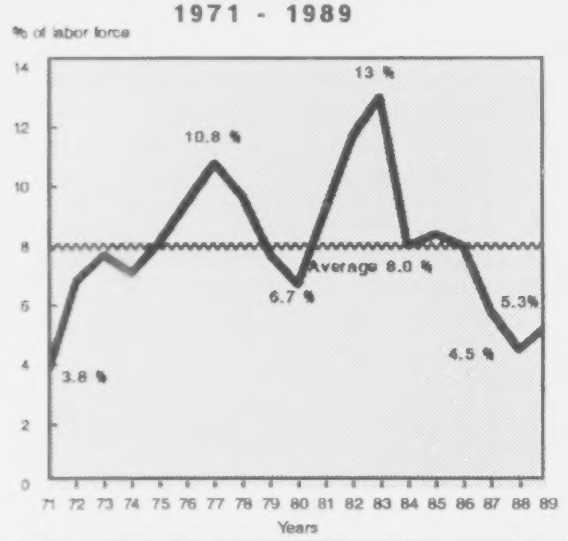
Continued from page 1

the first six months of 1988. These statistics indicate that the job market for District residents is not quite as good this year as last year. The year 1988 proved to be exceptional, however, and produced the lowest District unemployment rate in the past seventeen years. Except for 1988, this year's June rate of 5.3 percent is still the lowest for the month since 1971. Over the past 18 years, the District's unemployment rate in June has averaged 8.0 percent. While the labor market is not as good in 1989, it is much better than most of the years in over a decade and a half.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of June 1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor market in June was unable to absorb an exceptionally large influx of new workers. As a result, both the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate in the suburbs increased. In June, 49,700 new workers joined the job market. This is substantially more than the 21,500 in June of last year. Only 42,700 of these workers found jobs. Thus, the unemployment rolls for suburban residents increased by 7,100 and the rate advanced by three-tenths of a point. This was the second month in a row that suburban unemployment increased.

Compared to June 1988, the suburban rate at 2.6 percent remained unchanged. This stability in the rate, however, masks a relatively small increase of 2,200 unemployed people. The change reflects an over-the-year growth of 84,000 persons in the labor force and an increase of 81,800 persons in employment. Thus, yearly employment growth between June 1988 and June 1989 did not absorb all of the labor force growth, but the difference was relatively small thereby having no impact on the suburban jobless rate.

Based on labor market activity in the District and its suburbs, the Area's unemployment rate increased from 2.8 percent in May to 3.0 percent in June. As a result, there were 6,700 more Area residents unemployed in June than in May. Thus in June, the Area's labor market loosened some-

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June a/ 1989	May b/ 1989	June b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.3	5.5	4.5
Calvert County	4.2	4.3	5.0
Prince Georges County	4.0	3.4	3.9
Charles County	3.1	2.8	3.3
Frederick County	3.1	2.8	3.0
Montgomery County	2.8	2.4	2.8
Alexandria City	2.1	2.1	2.1
Stafford County	1.8	1.7	2.0
Prince William County	1.8	1.7	1.9
Arlington County	1.8	1.7	1.7
Fairfax City	1.7	1.7	1.7
Fairfax County	1.7	1.6	1.7
Falls Church City	1.7	1.4	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.1	1.6
Manassas City	1.4	1.6	1.5
Loudoun County	1.4	1.3	1.7

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
June 1989[a/]

	June b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	June d/ 1988	May d/ 1988	Net Change From May 1989	Net Change From June 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,400	325,200	342,400	333,500	8,200	-9,000
Total Employed	315,800	307,300	326,900	317,500	8,500	-11,100
Total Unemployed	17,500	17,900	15,400	16,100	-400	2,100
Unemployment Rate e/	5.3	5.5	4.5	4.8	-0.2	0.8
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,963,400	1,913,700	1,879,400	1,857,900	49,700	84,000
Total Employed	1,912,300	1,869,600	1,830,500	1,810,000	42,700	81,800
Total Unemployed	51,200	44,100	49,000	47,800	7,100	2,200
Unemployment Rate e/	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	——
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,296,800	2,238,900	2,221,800	2,191,400	57,900	75,000
Total Employed	2,228,100	2,176,900	2,157,400	2,127,500	51,200	70,700
Total Unemployed	68,700	62,000	64,400	63,900	6,700	4,300
Unemployment Rate e/	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

what, but at 3 percent the unemployment rate still represents a relatively tight market.

Over the year, 75,000 new Area workers entered the job market. The local economy was able to absorb 94 percent of the growth in jobs. Unemployment increased by 4,300 people, about half living in the District and half living in the suburbs. Compared to June 1988, the District has a slightly smaller proportion of both the Area's labor force and employed workers, but a larger proportion of the unemployed. For the first 6 months of the year, the unemployment rate in the suburbs has averaged 2.3 percent vs. 2.6 for the same period last year. As noted, in the District, the rates were 5.7 this year and 5.3 last year. For the Area, the six-month average in 1989 was 3.0 percent and in 1988, 2.9 percent. Since January, the suburban labor market seems to be tightening, while loosening a little in the District and the Area.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1989 & June 1988

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		June 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.5	14.2	25.5
Suburbs	85.5	85.8	74.5
		June 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.4	15.2	23.9
Suburbs	84.6	84.8	76.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,865 in June 1989—down 1,241 claimants from May. In June, 53 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 27 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 25 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 21 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants in June, same as in May. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 11.0 weeks to 11.3 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.5 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In June 1988, the average duration for males was 10.7 weeks and 9.8 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

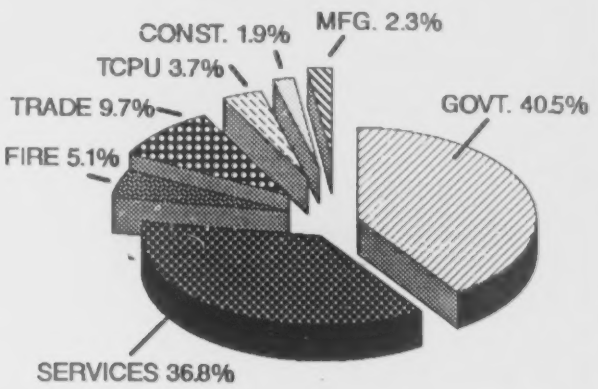
The number of jobs in the District increased by 7,300 for a gain of 1.1 percent between May and June. The private sector was responsible for 36 percent of total growth with a gain of 2,600 jobs concentrated primarily in Services (1,500 jobs). Within the Services industry, seasonal growth in Legal Services (1,500 jobs) coupled with an increase in Business Services (900 jobs) offset a seasonal decline in All Other Services (1,400 jobs). Hotels and Lodging Places also contributed to the Services growth with a gain of 400 jobs, primarily reflecting the opening of a new hotel.

The public sector grew by 4,700 jobs as a result of seasonal growth in Federal Government.

Over the year (June 1988 to June 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.3 percent for a gain of 15,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.3 percent, generating 13,300 jobs and accounting for 86 percent of total growth. The leading job producer Services, contributed 11,700 jobs and accounted for three-fourths of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,100 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs), Legal Services (2,100 jobs) and Health Services (1,500 jobs). An additional 2,000 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent with gains in Federal Government (2,500 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Industrial Distribution
The District
June 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.9 percent for a gain of 14,000 jobs between May and June. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains primarily in Services (6,100 jobs), Trade (2,900 jobs) and Construction (2,400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 62 and 79 percent of the respective growth in Services and Construction, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 55 percent of the Trade growth.

In the public sector, growth in Federal Government (2,500 jobs) was offset by a seasonal loss in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 72 percent of the Federal Government growth, while the Maryland

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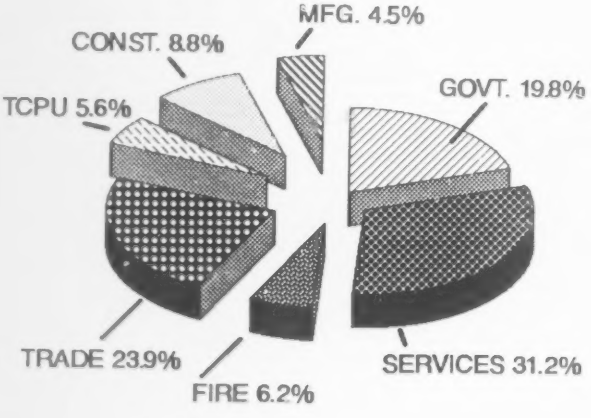
Continued from page 5

suburbs were entirely responsible for the decline in State and Local Government.

Over the year (June 1988 to June 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.6 percent for a gain of 69,000 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.3 percent accounting for 69 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.9 percent.

The private sector accounted for 77 percent of all new suburban jobs with the major job producers, Services (24,000 jobs), Trade (9,700 jobs) and Construction (8,600 jobs), were responsible for 80 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-six percent of the Services growth and 85 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia

Industrial Distribution
The Suburbs
June 1989



suburbs, while 57 percent of the Trade growth was attributable to the Maryland suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 79 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (7,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,500 jobs). In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (12,900 jobs) and an increase in Federal Government (3,200 jobs) produced growth of 5.5 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 21,400 jobs between May and June for an increase of 1.0 percent. The private sector was responsible for 84 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Services (7,700 jobs), Trade (3,100 jobs) and Construction (2,700 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.6 percent with gains in Federal Government (7,200 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs).

Over the year (June 1988 to June 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for a gain of 84,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.1 percent, generating 66,300 jobs and contributing 78 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job producer, Services (35,700 jobs), was responsible for 54 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (11,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs). Strong growth was also registered by Construc-

Continued on page 8

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- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jun. [b/] 1989	May [c/] 1989	Jun. [c/] 1988	Jun. [b/] 1989	May [c/] 1989	Jun. [c/] 1988
TOTAL	**692.8**	**685.5**	**677.3**	**2,260.1**	**2,238.7**	**2,175.6**
Total Private Sector	**412.5**	**409.9**	**399.2**	**1,669.6**	**1,651.6**	**1,603.3**
Total Government	**280.3**	**275.6**	**278.1**	**590.5**	**587.1**	**572.3**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.1**	**16.5**	**86.7**	**86.4**	**87.9**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.4	41.9
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.6	19.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	19.3	19.4
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	45.0	46.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.7	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.2	13.1	35.0	34.7	34.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**13.5**	**13.2**	**14.0**	**151.6**	**148.9**	**143.5**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.7**	**25.5**	**25.5**	**113.0**	**111.0**	**105.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.1
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.6	53.1	47.9
All Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.7	15.8	53.3	52.8	52.7
Trade	**67.1**	**66.9**	**65.1**	**441.6**	**438.5**	**429.9**
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.1	76.9	76.9	76.8
Retail	57.7	57.6	55.9	364.7	361.6	353.1
General Merchandise	4.4	4.5	4.1	42.3	41.5	39.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.8	48.0	46.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.5	39.1	39.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	27.2	27.6
Eating & Drinking Places	29.0	28.9	28.0	118.4	117.4	114.7
All Other Retail	24.2	24.2	23.8	88.4	88.4	84.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.2**	**34.8**	**35.0**	**132.7**	**130.7**	**128.0**
Banking	6.8	6.7	7.0	24.7	24.4	23.7
All Other	28.4	28.1	28.0	108.1	106.2	104.3
Services	**254.8**	**253.3**	**243.1**	**742.8**	**735.1**	**707.1**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.3	15.8	39.5	38.9	36.3
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	23.6	23.6	23.8
Business Services	59.3	58.4	55.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.1	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.2	36.2	34.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jun. b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1988	Jun. b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1988
Legal Services	29.8	28.3	27.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.2	33.1	32.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.7	77.1	73.2	679.7	672.6	647.0
Government	**280.3**	**275.6**	**278.1**	**590.5**	**587.1**	**572.3**
Federal Government	224.3	219.6	221.8	369.7	362.5	364.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	220.9	224.6	208.3
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.8	50.9	51.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

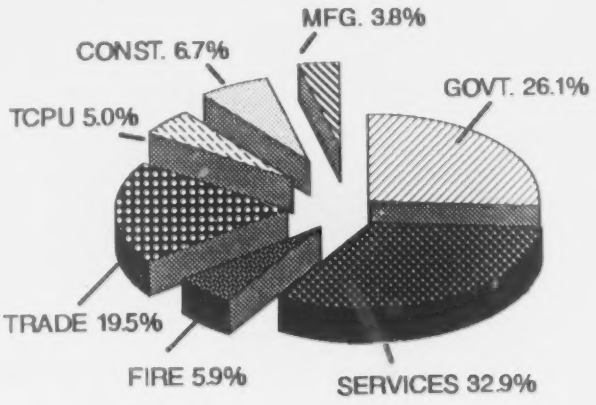
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

tion (8,100 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (7,300 jobs) which registered growth rates of 5.6 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively.

The public sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent with State and Local Government (12,600 jobs) growing at a rate of 6.0 percent and Federal Government (5,700 jobs) increasing at a rate of 1.6 percent.

Industrial Distribution
The Area
June 1989



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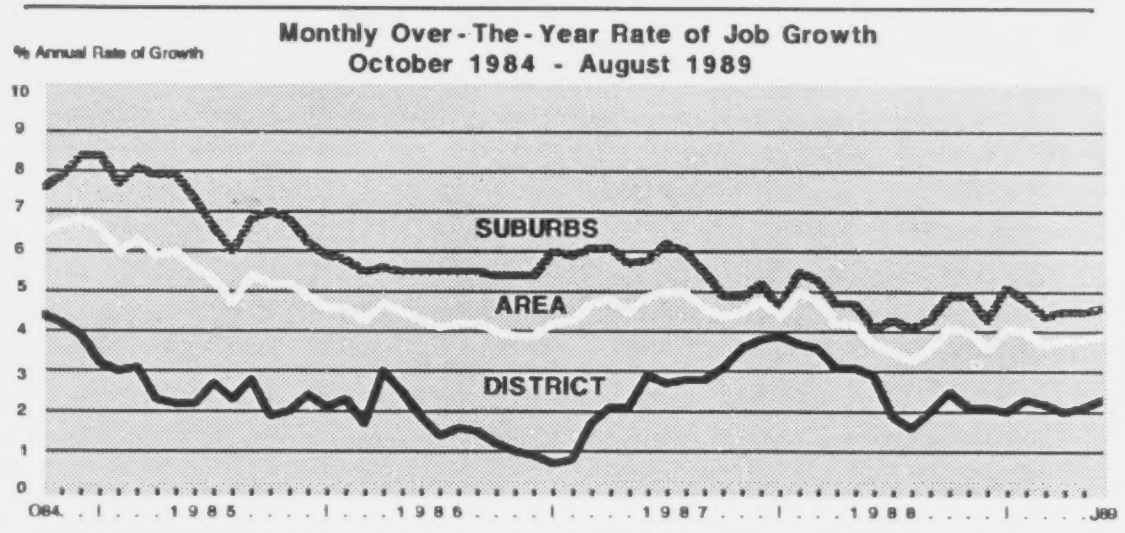


Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 56 months, (October 1984 to June 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the year at a rate of 4.6 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 56-month long-term average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.3 percent, slightly below its 56-month average of 2.4 percent.

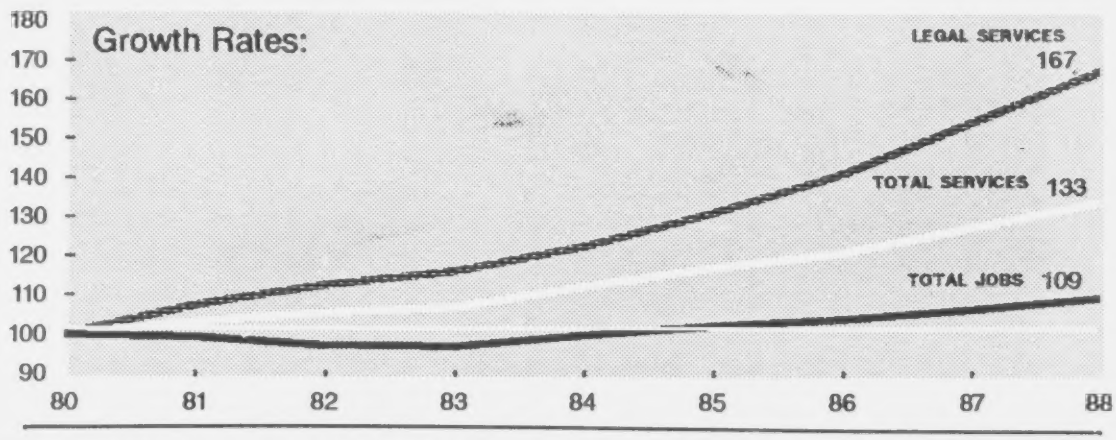
In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985, to 84,500 between June 1988 and June 1989. Over the year, 69,000 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 15,500 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent vs. 2.8 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to June 1989

The Area	
Average 56 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
June 1988	3.7%
Current month	3.9%
The Suburbs	
Average 56 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
June 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.6%
The District	
Average 56 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
June 1988	2.9%
Current month	2.3%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE:
LEGAL SERVICES

Growth Rates:
Total Jobs, Service Industry Jobs and Legal Services Jobs
In The District of Columbia
1980 - 1988



Because the District of Columbia is the seat of our national government, the provision of legal services is a prime activity in the local economy. This article profiles job growth in the Legal Services Industry during the decade (1980-1988). The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual defines the Legal Services Industry as "establishments engaged in offering legal advice or legal service, the head or heads of which are members of the bar." The data used in this study are annual averages from the Current Employment Statistics program which is commonly referred to as "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work" or simply "The Establishment Survey." Data in this study are limited to employment located in the District of Columbia rather than the Washington Metropolitan Area. Current participation in the monthly CES survey by legal firms located in suburban Maryland and Virginia is not sufficient to produce estimates for the total Metropolitan Area.

Job Growth in Legal Services 1980-1988

Over the first eight years of this decade, the Legal Services Industry in the District has added 10,800 new jobs brining total employment in the industry to 26,900. This is an eight year growth of 67.1 percent or 6.6 percent each year. This compares to an annual 1.1 percent average rate of growth for all jobs in the District, and is double the rate of growth of all Services industries. Because of this rapid growth, the Legal Services Industry has increased its proportional share of City jobs from 2.6 percent in 1980 to an even 4.0 percent in 1988.

Between 1980 and 1983, the District of Columbia actually lost 19,500 jobs from its total job base due to two recessions and the cutback in federal employment. During this same period, however, the Legal Services Industry added 2,600 new jobs. Since the recessions, the District has added a total of 76,500 new jobs or an average of 2.6 percent a year. Growth over the post-recessionary period in the Legal Services, however, continued to be more rapid at 8.8 percent than the general City rate.

Observation

Thus in this decade, Legal Services is one of the fastest growing segments of the District's economy. This industry has produced new jobs

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Continued from page 10

at a rate more than nine times as fast as the overall job market, and about twice as fast as its parent Services Industry. Still with only 4 percent of all jobs in the District, the industry is relatively small.

Total Jobs, Service Industry Jobs & Legal Services Jobs
District of Columbia
1980-1988
(annual averages—employment in thousands)

	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL SERVICES	LEGAL SERVICES	PERCENT OF ALL JOBS
1980	616.1	181.5	16.1	2.6
1981	611.0	187.8	17.3	2.8
1982	597.9	191.5	18.1	3.0
1983	596.6	194.2	18.7	3.1
1984	613.8	203.7	19.7	3.2
1985	629.0	212.7	21.1	3.4
1986	640.0	219.4	22.7	3.5
1987	655.6	230.9	24.8	3.8
1988	673.1	242.7	26.9	4.0
1980-1988:				
Number	57.0	61.2	10.8	
% Change	9.3	33.7	67.1	
Annual	1.1	3.7	6.6	

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. Current Employment Statistics Program.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In May 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. As usual, the Washington Area's jobless rate showed little change between April and May. It remained unchanged at 2.7 percent. This was the thirteenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was down from 3.1 percent in April to 2.9 percent in May. A year ago, Boston's rate was 2.3 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of four years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a May rate of 3.3 percent up from 3.2 recorded in April. In February and March, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.9 percent. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.2 percent jobless rate in May, same as in April. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.1 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which May data are available, 75 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate and 27 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-eight areas had rates below 4 percent, while 20 had rates higher than 8 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	MAY	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	**2.7**	**2.9**
2. Boston, MA	2.9	2.3
3. Newark, NJ	3.2	3.9
4. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.3	3.2
5. Indianapolis, IN	3.4	4.2
6. Philadelphia, PA	3.5	4.2
7. San Francisco, CA	3.5	4.0
8. Phoenix, AR	3.7	5.2
9. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	3.2
10. Milwaukee, WI	3.9	3.7
11. Portland, OR	4.0	5.0
12. San Diego, CA	4.1	4.7
13. Nashville, TN	4.2	4.1
14. Baltimore, MD	4.2	5.1
15. Cincinnati, OH	4.3	5.3
16. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	5.5
17. Columbus, OH	4.4	4.7
18. Cleveland, OH	4.4	5.5
19. Oakland, CA	4.5	5.2
20. Seattle, WA	4.5	4.9
21. Dayton, OH	4.6	4.8
22. Los Angeles, CA	4.6	5.2
23. Kansas City, MO	4.7	5.4
24. Dallas, TX	4.8	5.8
25. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	4.7
26. Atlanta, GA	4.9	5.3
27. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	5.8
28. St. Louis, MO	5.2	6.2
29. Sacramento, CA	5.2	6.0
30. Birmingham, AL	5.2	5.4
31. Houston, TX	5.3	7.0
32. Memphis, TN	5.3	4.9
33. Louisville, KY	5.4	6.5
34. New York, NY	5.5	4.4
35. Jackson, MS	5.6	4.7
36. Chicago, IL	5.6	6.6
37. Denver, CO	5.6	5.7
38. Montgomery, AL	6.0	6.1
39. Buffalo, NY	6.1	4.9
40. Detroit, MI	6.5	6.7
41. Miami, FL	7.1	5.1
42. New Orleans, LA	8.5	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 5.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the sixteen highest jobless rate in the country. This was up considerably from April. Maryland's rate at 3.8 percent was unchanged from April. Virginia's jobless rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 3.4 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and forty-fifth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.7 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.

Eleven states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Alaska (2.3 percentage points), West Virginia (2.1 points), and Arizona (2.0 points). There were over-the-year increases of more than 0.5 percentage point in the District of Columbia and eight states. Mississippi experienced the greatest increase (1.6 percentage points), followed by Florida (1.5 points) and New York (1.1 points).

Sixteen states had May unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were Nebraska (2.5 percent) and Connecticut and New Hampshire (both 2.9 percent). Four states had rates of 8 percent or higher—Louisiana (9.4 percent), Mississippi and West Virginia (both 8.1 percent), and Arkansas (8.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 5.5 percent) had the tenth lowest jobless rate. This was one notch below the April standing. In May, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.4 percent up from 6.1 percent in April. A year ago, the average rate was 6.9 percent. There were thirteen cities with rates at 6 percent or below. This is exactly one half of the 26 selected central cities. The District of Columbia at 5.5 percent was in this grouping. Baltimore's rate at 6.6 percent was unchanged from April. In May 1988, the Baltimore rate was 8.0 percent.

There were no double digit jobless rates in May. This is the fourth time in five months, that no double digit rates were reported. Detroit recorded the highest jobless rate at 9.6 percent. Three other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—Miami (8.8 percent), New Orleans (8.7 percent) and Buffalo (8.6 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston (3.5 percent), San Francisco (4.2 percent) and Pittsburgh (4.3 percent).

Of the 26 selected central cities, nineteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary and Houston (2.2 percent each), Newark (1.8 percent), and St. Louis and New Orleans (1.6 percent each). Seven central cities reported over-the-year increases in joblessness, with the largest in Miami (2.4 percent), Buffalo (1.7 percent) and New York (1.1 percent).

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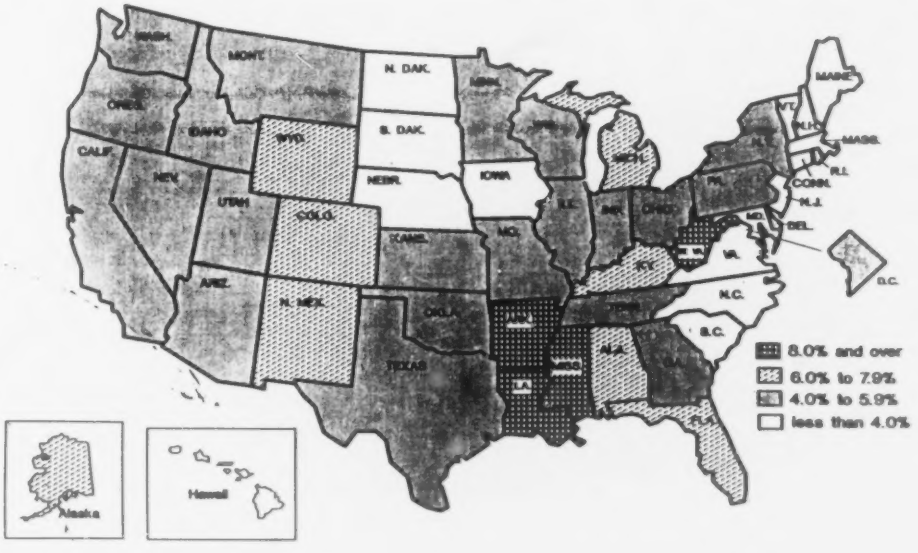
Unemployment Rates by State, May 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	May	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	3.5	2.9
2. San Francisco, CA	4.2	4.8
3. Pittsburgh, PA	4.3	5.4
4. Columbus, OH	4.7	4.9
5. Milwaukee, WI	5.1	4.9
6. Philadelphia, PA	5.1	6.1
7. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	5.8
8. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	5.0
9. Cincinnati, OH	5.4	6.6
10. District of Columbia	**5.5**	**4.8**
11. Dallas, TX	5.6	6.7
12. Houston, TX	5.6	7.8
13. New York, NY	5.9	4.8
14. Newark, NJ	6.4	8.2
15. Baltimore, MD	6.6	8.0
16. Cleveland, OH	7.0	8.5
17. Atlanta, GA	7.1	8.1
18. Dayton, OH	7.2	7.4
19. St. Louis, MO	7.2	8.8
20. Chicago, IL	7.4	8.4
21. Birmingham, AL	7.5	7.8
22. Gary, IN	7.7	9.9
23. Buffalo, NY	8.6	6.9
24. New Orleans, LA	8.7	10.3
25. Miami, FL	8.8	6.4
26. Detroit, MI	9.6	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1989

From May to June 1989 all measures in the total Unemployment Compensation Programs decreased with exception of intitial claims and the average weekly benefit payment. The increase in the latter measure was expected. The decreases ranged from 9 to 10 percent for weeks claimed, weeks compensated and the total outlay. Claims taken in June for benefits amounted to 3,000, and 32,860 weeks were compensated. The June outlay was $6.6 million. Shifts from June of last year showed nearly the same pattern. The outlay last June was $6.4 million on 34,250 idle compensated weeks.

For the past several years, May has been the low point in UI activity during the first half of the year, thus impacting upon the direction of activity at the mid-year month of June. This year marked the turnaround for May.

The cumulative experience for the current (April-June) quarter and the first six months of 1989 show outlays of $20.3 and $40.8 million, respectively. Both periods show increases from the same time last year. The same is also true for the compensated weeks workload. The exact opposite was the case between 1987 and 1988, when there were substantial declines. Going back a year further (1986-87), there was a mirror-image of 1988-1989.

The unemployment rate in the City increased marginally in 1989 (+0.4 percentage point) over 1988 for the January-June period. This is perhaps associated with the increase in the compensated weeks workload.

The following chart shows a quarterly and semi-annual analysis for 1987 through 1989.

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- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Department of Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	% Change From May 1989	% Change From June 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,888	2,700	2,752	+7.0	+4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,789	33,788	33,299	-8.9	-7.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,847	33,009	31,758	-9.6	-6.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,891,364	$6,417,729	$5,890,979	-8.2	+0.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.24	$194.42	$185.50	+0.9	+5.8
Number of First Payments	1,432	1,402	1,468	+2.1	-2.5
Number of Final Payments	869	947	924	-8.2	-6.0
Total Beneficiaries	8,363	8,515	8,409	-1.8	-0.5
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	79	83	108	-4.8	-26.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,263	2,656	2,104	-14.8	+7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,762	3,220	2,012	-14.2	+37.3
Total Benefits Paid	$663,006	$765,305	$418,037	-13.4	+58.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$240.05	$237.67	$207.77	+1.0	+15.5
Number of First Payments	88	136	113	-35.3	-22.1
Number of Final Payments	57	69	53	-17.4	+7.5
Total Beneficiaries	740	806	528	-8.2	+40.2
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	27	34	51	-20.6	-47.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	299	328	551	-8.8	-45.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	253	243	482	+4.1	-47.5
Total Benefits Paid	$52,071	$47,807	$92,584	+8.9	-43.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$205.81	$196.74	$192.08	+4.6	+7.1
Number of First Payments	25	22	46	+13.6	-45.7
Number of Final Payments	13	10	27	+30.0	-51.9
Total Beneficiaries	72	67	143	+7.5	-49.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,994	2,817	2,911	+6.3	+2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,351	36,772	35,954	-9.3	-7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,862	36,472	34,252	-9.9	-4.1
Total Benefits Paid	$6,606,441	$7,230,841	$6,401,600	-8.6	+3.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.99	$198.26	$186.90	+0.9	+7.0
Number of First Payments	1,545	1,560	1,627	-1.0	-5.0
Number of Final Payments	939	1,026	1,004	-8.5	-6.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,175	9,388	9,080	-2.3	+1.0

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods
District of Columbia
1987, 1988 and 1989

	JANUARY-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1987	1988	1989	87-88	88-89
Weeks Compensated	230,916	205,752	208,710	-25,165	+2,958
Total Outlay	$40,080,578	$37,542,182	$40,832,698	-$2,538,396	+$3,290,516
Average Weekly Benefits	$173.57	$182.46	$195.64	-$8.89	+$13.18
	APRIL-JUNE			CHANGE	
Weeks Compensated	109,686	97,375	101,968	-12,311	+4,593
Total Outlay	$19,304,700	$17,973,153	$20,258,772	$1,331,547	+$2,285,619
Average Weekly Benefits	$176.00	$184.58	$198.68	+$8.58	+$14.10

District Awarded $75,000 Challenge Grant Plans For At-Risk Youth Program

The District of Columbia government was among 12 cities and two states that were awarded grants of $75,000 each to design comprehensive job training, education and assistance programs for disadvantaged, at-risk youth. Mayor Marion Barry Jr. was among the mayors, governors and other dignitaries who received the grants from U.S. Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole in a ceremony attended by Vice President Dan Quayle.

The planning grants are funded through the new Youth Opportunity Unlimited (YOU) Program, under the Job Training Partnership Act. The District will use the money to develop a comprehensive, multi-faceted strategy involving five city agencies, the D.C. Public Schools, community organizations and private businesses engaged in prevention and education efforts to reduce the numbers of school dropouts, teenage parents and young drug abusers.

In accepting the award, Mayor Barry said, "This is a priority initiative and we're going to make it work through an effective partnership of government, business, labor, education, community organizations and private citizens. We will open the doors of opportunity for our young people."

The District is now eligible to compete for a challenge grant of up to $2.7 million to implement its proposal over a three-year period.

Other cities receiving the planning grants were Los Angeles, New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Columbus, Miami, Cleveland and San Diego. The two states are Mississippi and New Mexico.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for June 1989 increased $2.81. Average Weekly Hours rose .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, had a slight decrease of 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflect an increase of $68.00 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose 5.0 hours and Hourly Earnings rose 25 cents due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products showed an increase in Weekly Earnings and Weekly Hours of $36.04 and 4.4, respectively. This was due to a longer workweek. There was a decrease in Hourly Earnings of 25 cents due to less overtime being worked. Other Non-Durable Goods had a longer workweek, causing weekly Earnings to rise $19.44 and Weekly Hours to rise 4.4 hours. Hourly Earnings rose 16 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	478.00	475.19	438.31	39.8	39.5	39.1	12.01	12.03	11.21
Durable Goods	499.47	493.08	438.45	42.4	42.0	40.9	11.78	11.74	10.72
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	565.73	497.73	520.46	49.8	44.8	47.1	11.36	11.11	11.05
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	507.94	508.37	441.93	40.7	40.8	38.8	12.48	12.46	11.39
Other Durable Goods	480.99	485.20	417.33	41.5	41.9	40.4	11.59	11.58	10.33
Non-Durable Goods	458.63	460.39	438.04	37.5	37.4	37.6	12.23	12.31	11.65
Food & Kindred Products	486.82	450.78	433.74	46.1	41.7	38.9	10.56	10.81	11.15
Printing & Publishing	468.16	479.62	464.46	35.2	35.9	35.7	13.30	13.36	13.01
Other Non-Durable Goods	404.87	385.43	346.26	42.7	41.4	43.5	9.47	9.31	7.96
Total Production Workers		June '89 42,000			May '89 42,100			June '88 43,200	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1989 SEPTEMBER 1989

July Unemployment Below 5%

Area Gains 80,400 Jobs Over The Year

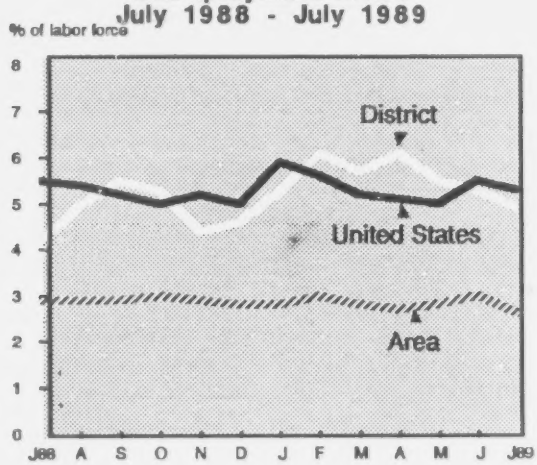
Labor Force

The District

The District's unemployment rate declined from 5.3 percent in June to 4.9 percent in July. For the first time this year, the District's rate has fallen below 5.0 percent. Joblessness among suburbanites also decreased from 2.6 percent in June to 2.2 percent in July. As a result of the downward movements in both the District and the suburbs, the unemployment rate for the Washington Area declined from 3.0 percent to 2.6. Thus, between June and July, the Washington Area's already tight labor market tightened even more. The civilian unemployment rate (unadjusted) for all American workers in July was 5.3 percent, down from 5.5 percent in June. July marked the second consecutive month the District's rate has been below the nation's.

Following a reasonably large increase in June, the District's labor force declined somewhat in July, dropping from 333,300 in June to 330,600 in July. Employment of District residents declined by 1,200 workers and the unemployment

Unemployment Rates
July 1988 - July 1989



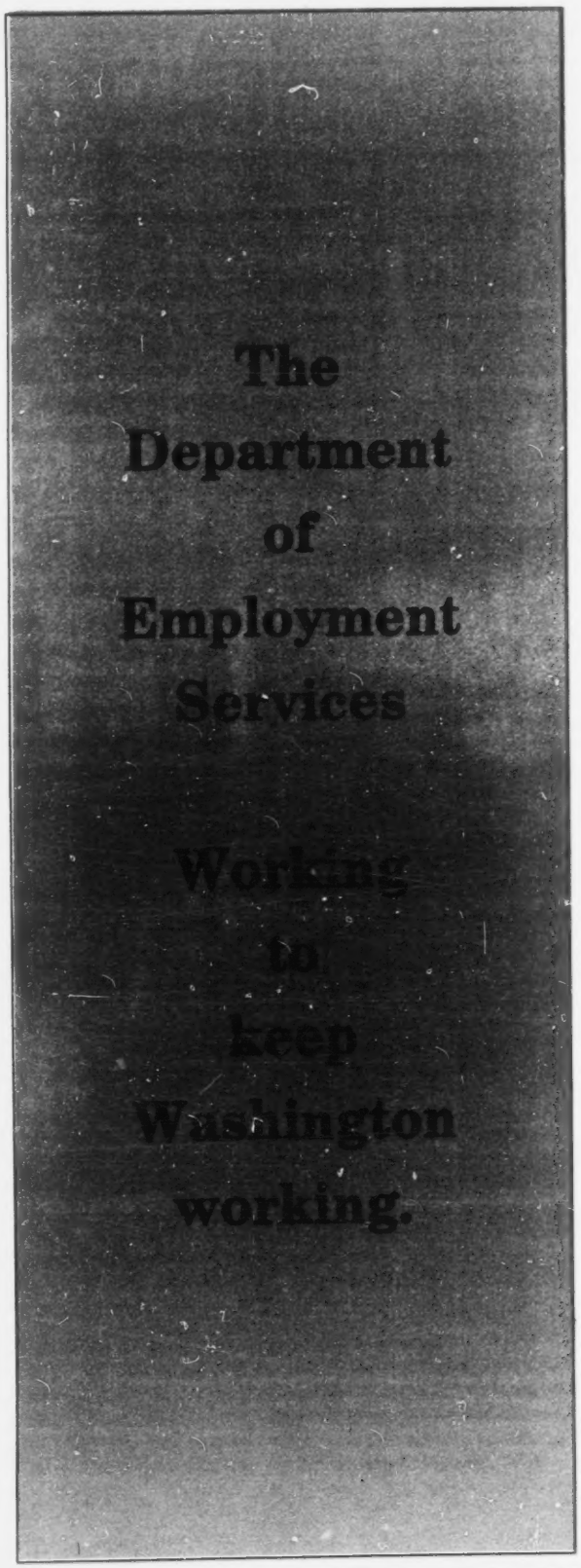
rolls contracted by an estimated 1,500 people. These labor market adjustments in July lowered the City's unemployment rate by four-tenths of a percentage point to 4.9 percent. This was the second lowest July unemployment rate in 18 years. In July 1988, the rate was 4.2 percent.

Compared to July 1988, there are now 20,100 fewer residents in the labor force and 21,300 fewer people with jobs. However, 1,300 more

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1989 SEPTEMBER 1989

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Andersen-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

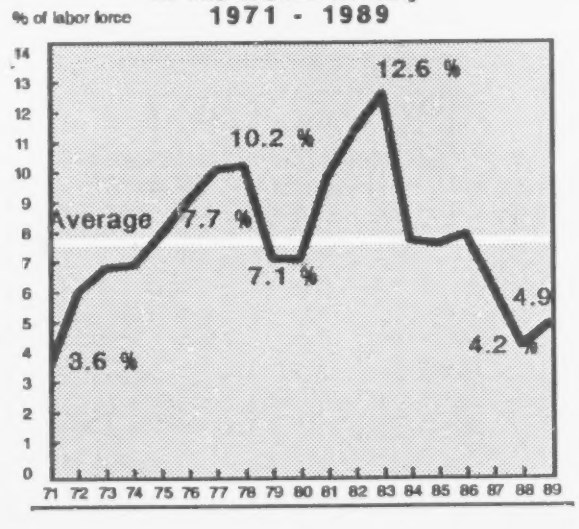
Continued from page 1

people are unemployed than a year ago. Thus, this year's unemployment rate is nearly a percentage point (0.7) higher than the 4.2 percent reported last July. Over the past 18 years, the July unemployment rate has averaged 7.7 percent.

Historically speaking, this year's rate of 4.9 percent is significantly lower than the long-term monthly average. Interestingly, however, the seasonal pattern of unemployment in the District seems to have shifted somewhat over the past five years. Over the long-run period (1971-1988), the high point for unemployment tends to occur in June and the low point in December. Over the past five years, however, the high point has shifted to September and the low point to July. Thus, the 4.9 percent unemployment rate for July 1989 probably will be the annual low. This shift in the seasonal pattern probably reflects the combination of a very large and successful summer youth employment effort on the part of the District government and a decline in the size of the City's teenage youth population (16-19) during the 1980's.

For the first seven months of the year, the unemployment rate in the District has averaged 5.6 percent vs. 5.3 percent last year. Measured by the unemployment rate, the employment situation of District residents is not quite as good this year as last.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of July 1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor force continued to grow between June and July as 36,500 additional new workers entered the labor market. Employment of suburban workers increased even more substantially up by 43,300. As a result, 6,800 more workers withdrew from the pool of unemployed and the July suburban unemployment rate dropped to 2.2 percent.

The over-the-year picture was similar. Employment opportunities obtained by suburbanites were more expansive than the growth in the labor force. Some 94,600 more suburbanites found jobs, while the pool of new workers grew by 88,600. Thus, 6,100 suburban residents were drawn from the idle worker rolls and the over-the-year suburban rate slid from 2.6 percent to 2.2 percent.

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July a/ 1989	June b/ 1989	July b/ 1988
District of Columbia	4.9	5.3	4.2
Calvert County	3.7	4.2	5.0
Prince Georges County	3.3	4.0	4.2
Frederick County	3.1	3.1	3.5
Charles County	2.9	3.1	4.0
Montgomery County	2.5	2.9	3.0
Alexandria City	2.0	2.1	1.9
Arlington County	1.6	1.8	1.6
Stafford County	1.5	1.8	1.7
Prince William County	1.5	1.8	1.7
Fairfax County	1.4	1.7	1.5
Fairfax City	1.4	1.7	1.4
Falls Church City	1.4	1.7	1.4
Loudoun County	1.2	1.5	1.4
Manassas City	1.1	1.6	1.3
Manassas Park City	0.9	1.4	1.5

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
July 1989[a/]

	July[b/] 1989	June[c/] 1989	July[d/] 1988	June[d/] 1988	Net Change From June 1989	Net Change From July 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,600	333,300	350,700	342,400	-2,700	-20,100
Total Employed	314,500	315,700	335,800	326,900	-1,200	-21,300
Total Unemployed	16,100	17,600	14,800	15,400	-1,500	1,300
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	-0.4	0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,001,100	1,964,600	1,912,500	1,879,400	36,500	88,600
Total Employed	1,956,600	1,913,300	1,862,000	1,830,500	43,300	94,600
Total Unemployed	44,500	51,300	50,600	49,000	-6,800	-6,100
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	-0.4	-0.4
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,331,700	2,297,900	2,263,200	2,221,800	33,800	68,500
Total Employed	2,271,100	2,229,000	2,197,800	2,157,400	42,100	73,300
Total Unemployed	60,600	68,900	65,400	64,400	-8,300	-4,800
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.4	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

The combination of falling jobless rates in the District and its suburbs caused the Area's July rate to decline as well. Measured at the Area level, the labor force added 33,800 new workers in July thereby increasing the labor force to 2,331,700. Area Employment expanded faster in July than the labor force, therefore, the pool of unemployed was reduced from nearly 69,000 to 60,600.

Over the year, employment growth exceeded labor force growth. The pool of available Area workers declined. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped from 2.9 percent to 2.6 percent. Thus, over the year, the labor market grew tighter. As of July, the District contained about 14 percent of the Area's labor force, but nearly 27 percent of the unemployed. Thus, unemployment remains relatively concentrated in the District. However, 73.4 percent of the unemployed reside in the suburbs.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1989 & July 1988

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		July 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.00
District	14 2	13.8	26.6
Suburbs	85.8	86.2	73.4
		July 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.3	22.6
Suburbs	84.5	84.7	77.4

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,904 in July 1989—down 353 claimants from June. In July, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 27 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 26 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 23 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants in July. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 11.0 weeks to 10.1 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 9.7 weeks to 8.7 weeks. In July 1988, the average duration for males was 9.4 weeks and 8.9 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

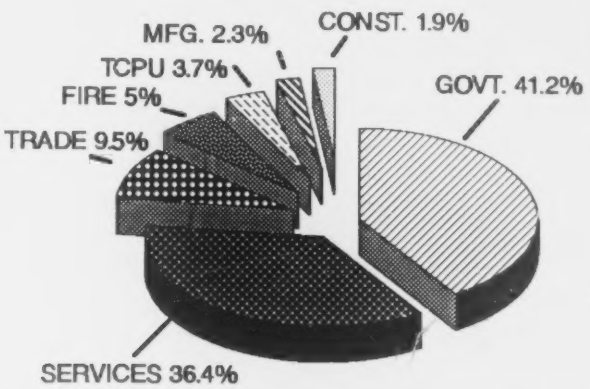
The number of jobs in the District increased by 6,800 for a gain of 1.0 percent between June and July. The public sector accounted for all of the growth with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (6,800 jobs) and Federal Government (600 jobs). The substantial rise in State and Local Government was entirely due to gains in District Government resulting from the hiring of 10,200 youth under the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program.

The private sector declined by 600 jobs with the majority of the loss in Retail Trade (500 jobs).

Over the year, July 1988 to July 1989, the number of District jobs increased 1.9 percent for a gain of 13,100 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.7 percent, generating 14,600 jobs and accounting for all of the growth. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 12,500 jobs and accounted for 95 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,200 jobs), All Other Services (2,800 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs), Health Services (1,600 jobs) and Hotels (1,500 jobs). An additional 2,100 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector declined by 0.5 percent with losses in State and Local Government (4,000 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (2,500 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs
July 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined 0.3 percent for a loss of 4,900 jobs between June and July. The public sector was responsible for the downturn with seasonal losses in State and Local Government (14,800 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 61 percent of the decline in State and Local Government, while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 92 percent of the gain in Federal Government.

The private sector generated 8,800 jobs with growth primarily concentrated in Services (2,900 jobs), Construction (2,600 jobs), Trade (1,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

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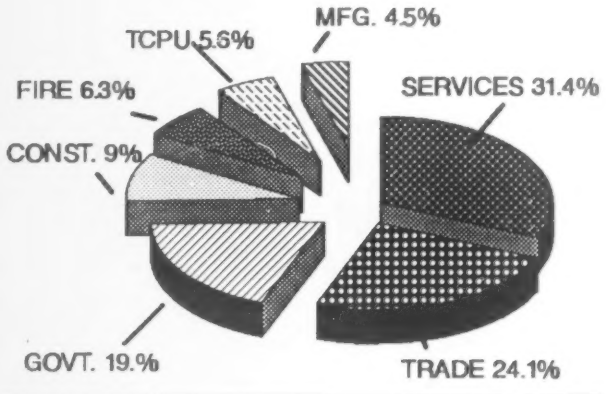
(1,300 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 55 percent of the Services growth, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for 72 percent of the combined growth in the other three industries.

Over the year, (July 1988 to July 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.5 percent for a gain of 67,300 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.6 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.4 percent.

The private sector accounted for 81 percent of suburban growth with the primary job producers, Services (25,000 jobs), Trade (11,200 jobs), and Construction (8,400 jobs), responsible for 82 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-seven percent of the Services growth and 90 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs as did 53 percent of the Trade growth. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 81 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utiiities (6,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,800 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in both Federal Government (4,900 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,000 jobs) resulted in over-the-year growth of 4.5 percent.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
July 1989



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 2,000 jobs between June and July for an increase of 0.1 percent. The private sector was responsible for all of the growth with gains primarily in Services (2,800 jobs), Construction (2,500 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,300 jobs) and Trade (1,100 jobs).

The public sector declined by 1.0 percent as growth in Federal Government (1,800 jobs) was offset by a seasonal decline in State and Local Government (8,000 jobs).

Over the year, (July 1988 to July 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.7 percent for a gain of 80,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent, generating 69,000 jobs and producing 86 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (37,400 jobs), accounted for 54 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also gener-

Continued on page 8

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Department of Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988
TOTAL	**699.3**	**692.5**	**686.2**	**2,263.9**	**2,261.9**	**2,183.5**
Total Private Sector	**411.6**	**412.2**	**397.0**	**1,679.2**	**1,671.0**	**1,610.2**
Total Government	**287.7**	**280.3**	**289.2**	**584.7**	**590.9**	**573.3**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**16.1**	**16.5**	**86.6**	**86.9**	**88.3**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.5	42.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.5	3.5
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.7	19.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	19.3	19.4
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.4	46.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.2	13.2	34.8	35.1	35.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.6	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**13.4**	**13.5**	**13.4**	**153.7**	**151.2**	**145.3**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.6**	**25.7**	**25.4**	**113.7**	**113.0**	**107.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.2	54.6	49.3
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.7	15.8	15.8	53.4	53.3	52.8
Trade	**66.6**	**67.0**	**64.5**	**443.6**	**442.5**	**430.3**
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.1	77.6	77.3	76.9
Retail	57.2	57.7	55.4	366.0	365.2	353.4
General Merchandise	4.5	4.4	4.2	42.6	42.5	39.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.9	48.6	47.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.6	39.4	39.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	27.5	27.1
Eating & Drinking Places	28.9	29.0	27.7	119.5	118.7	115.4
All Other Retail	23.9	24.2	23.5	88.1	88.4	84.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.1**	**35.2**	**34.9**	**134.2**	**132.9**	**129.3**
Banking	6.8	6.8	7.0	25.0	24.7	24.0
All Other	28.3	28.4	27.9	109.2	108.3	105.3
Services	**254.6**	**254.6**	**242.1**	**746.1**	**743.3**	**708.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.2	16.6	14.7	38.9	39.7	35.4
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	23.4	23.5	23.2
Business Services	58.4	59.2	54.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.7	36.3	35.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work [a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988
Legal Services	29.8	29.7	27.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.3	33.1	32.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.3	75.7	73.5	683.8	680.0	650.1
Government	**287.7**	**280.3**	**289.2**	**584.7**	**590.9**	**573.3**
Federal Government	224.9	224.3	222.4	372.3	370.5	365.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.4	220.4	208.4
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	57.6	50.8	61.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

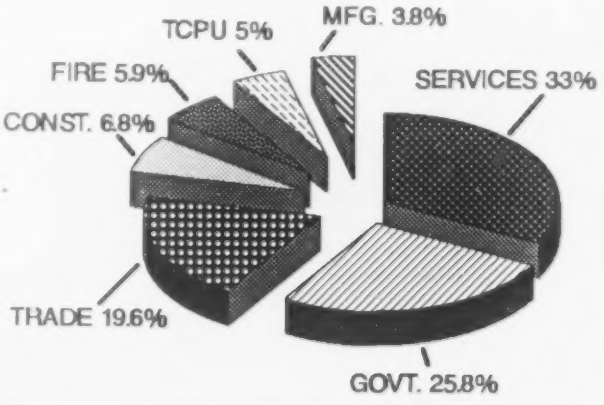
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

ated by Trade (13,300 jobs), Construction (8,400 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,900 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.0 percent with growth in both Federal Government (7,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,000 jobs).

Distribution of Area Jobs July 1989



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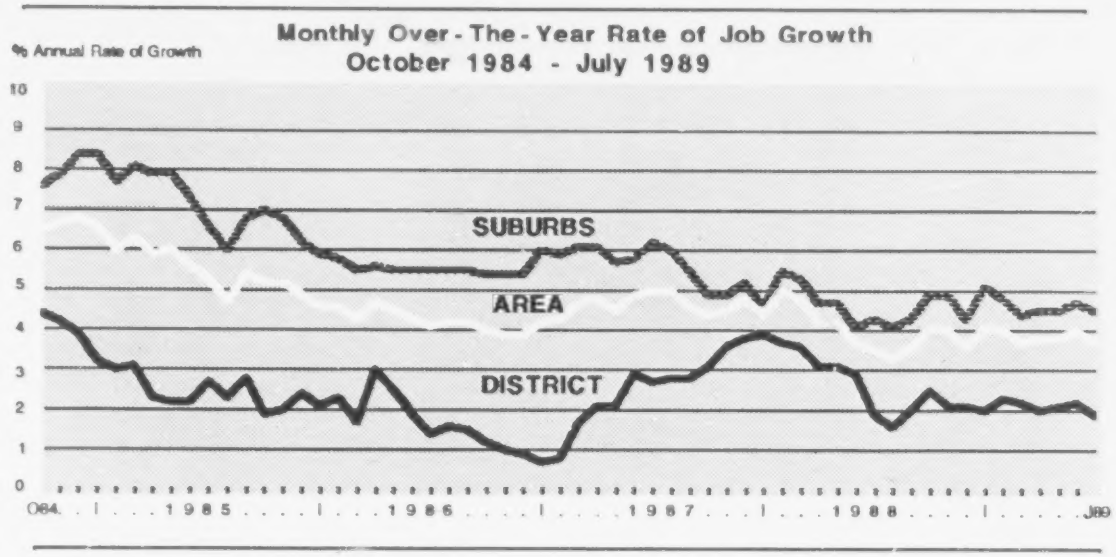

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 57 months, (October 1984 to July 1989), the Washington Area created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.7 percent. However, the over-the-year rate this July was larger than the 3.5 percent recorded in July of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.5 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 57-month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was more rapid than the 4.3 percent registered in July 1989. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent, but below its 57-month average of 2.4 percent. In July 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was also 1.9 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 96,800 new jobs produced between July 1984 and July 1985, to 80,400 between July 1988 and July 1989. Over the past year, 67,300 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 13,100 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.7 percent vs. 2.8 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to June 1989

The Area	
Average 57 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
July 1988	3.5%
Current month	3.7%
The Suburbs	
Average 57 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
July 1988	4.3%
Current month	4.5%
The District	
Average 57 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
July 1988	1.9%
Current month	1.9%